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10/816,574	04/01/2004	Shao Xiang Lu	LOREAL 3.0-038/OA 04156	1233
530 7590 06/26/2008 LERNER, DAVID, LITTENBERG, KRUMHOLZ & MENTLIK 600 SOUTH AVENUE WEST WESTFIELD, NJ 07090			EXAMINER SOROUSH, ALI	
			ART UNIT 1616	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

Acknowledgement of Receipt

Applicant's response filed on 03/17/2008 to the Office Action mailed on 12/11/2007 is acknowledged.

Status of the Claims

Claims 5, 7-11, 13, 14, 16-19, 30, 32, 33, and 36-38 are withdrawn, claim 42 is cancelled, and claims 1 and 61 are currently amended. Therefore, claims 1-4, 6, 12, 15, 20-29, 31, 34, 35, 39-41 and 43-64.

Rejections and/or objections not reiterated from the previous Office Action are hereby withdrawn. The following rejections and/or objections are either reiterated or newly applied. They constitute the complete set of rejections and/or objections presently being applied to the instant application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 43 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 43 recites the limitation "The cosmetic composition of claim 42" in line 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Claim 42 has been cancelled and therefore the instant claim is dependent upon a cancelled claim. The

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examiner has interpreted the claim to be dependent on claim 1 for reasons of applying art.

Claim 44 recites the limitation "The cosmetic composition of claim 1, which is anhydrous" in lines 1-2. The claim is indefinite since independent claim recites that the composition comprises an aqueous phase. A composition can not both have an aqueous phase and further be anhydrous.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Applicant Claims
2. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
3. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue; and resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

1. Claims 1-4, 6, 12, 15, 20-29, 31, 34, 35, 39-41 and 43-64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Caes et al. (International Application Published Under the PCT WO 00/49997 A2, Published 08/31/2000) in view of

Kashihara et al. (International Application Published Under the PCT WO 02/092047, Published 11/21/2002).

Applicant Claims

Applicant claims a cosmetic composition comprising a gelled block copolymer and a silicone elastomer powder. Applicant further claims a method for care, make-up or treatment of keratin material.

Determination of the Scope and Content of the Prior Art (MPEP §2141.01)

Caes et al. teach, "The subject-matter of the present invention is transfer-free composition comprising (a) at least one of di-block, tri-block, multi-block and/or radial block copolymer and optionally (b) a film former or a mixture film formers ... Cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions of the invention result in a film with very good retention, good transfer resistant properties, and which does not migrate over time. The compositions have cosmetic properties which are improved in relation to those of the 'transfer free' products of the prior art." (See abstract). "In preferred embodiment, the copolymer film former of the present invention is chosen from the class of Kraton® rubbers ..." (See page 4, Lines 1-2). "Each molecule of Kraton® rubber is said to comprise block segments of styrene monomer units and rubber monomer and/or co-monomer units. The most common structure for Kraton® triblock copolymer is linear A-B-A block type styrene-butadiene-styrene, styrene-isoprene-styrene, or styrene-ethylenebutylene-styrene." (See page 4, Lines 15-19). "The block copolymer film former may preferably be formulated by dissolving the block copolymer in a hydrocarbon solvent ... In a preferred embodiment, the block copolymer film former is formulated by

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dissolving the block copolymer in isododecane or a light paraffinic solvent." (See page 5, Lines 3-9). "For example, for cosmetic foundations, the block copolymer film former or block copolymer film former mixtures may preferably be used in an amount from less than about 1% to about 30% by weight ..." (See page 6, Lines 9-12). "In a further embodiment of the invention, the cosmetic product is a water-in-oil emulsion or an oil-in-water emulsion." (See page 7, Lines 27-28). "Other compositions known in the art that are intended to leave a film on the skin or hair may also be added to the composition of the invention, including emollients and other ingredients usually employed in the field envisaged. These added ingredients may include gels, oils, waxes, preservatives, thickner agents, solvents, surfactants, emollients and other ingredients that when incorporated into the formulation stay on top of the skin and do not strongly adhere to the substrate." (See page 8, Lines 5-11). "Other emollients that may be preferably used in the compositions of the invention include ... dimethicone ..." (See page 8, Lines 20-21). "In a preferred embodiment, emollients are present at a concentration of about 0.5% to about 8% by weight." (See page 8, Lines 25-27). "The composition of the invention may further include the fatty substances, and or waxes which are usually employed in the field of application envisaged or other formulation aids." (See page 8, Lines 29-30). "Representative fatty substances include silicones in esterified or unesterified liquid form or esterified solid form, such as behenate dimethicone, nonsilicone fatty substances, such as oils, pastes and vegetable, mineral, animal and/or synthetic waxes." (See page 9, Lines 8-11). "It is also possible to add to the composition of the invention any customary additive from the field of compositions to be applied in

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any cosmetic formulation including cosmetic foundations, eye liners, lipsticks, mascaras, eyeshadows, concealers, lotions or any other mentioned applications of the invention such as: thickening agents, for example clays, or organoclays, silicas, cellulose derivatives; hectorites; synthetic polymers such as an acrylic polymer or an associative polymer of the polyurethane type; gums and in particular xanthum gum; spreading agents; dispersants; preservatives, in particular water soluble preservatives; antifoaming agents; wetting agents; UV-screening agents; perfumes; fillers; cosmetic or pharmaceutical active agents; moisturizers; vitamins and derivatives thereof; biological materials and derivatives thereof." (See page 9, Lines 24-32 and page 10, Lines 1-2). "The active functional ingredients may include pigments, UV filters, moisturizing agents, fragrance, pharmaceutical agents and other active or functional ingredients known in the cosmetic or pharmaceutical arts." (See page 10, Lines 18-21).

***Ascertainment of the Difference Between Scope the Prior Art and the Claims
(MPEP §2141.012)***

Caes et al. lacks a teaching of a composition comprising silicone elastomer powder as the cosmetic powder. This deficiency is cured by the teachings of Kashihara et al.

Kashihara et al. teaches a cosmetic composition comprising silicone elastomer powder, water soluble polymer, water soluble humectant, a nonvolatile silicone compound, and an aqueous carrier. (See title and abstract). Particularly, useful herein as solid silicone powders are fine particles of a silicone rubber of which the particles have a composite structure that consists of a spherical or globular particle of a cured silicone rubber and coating layer of the polyorganosilsesquioxane resin. (See page 4,

Lines 11-19). Commercially available solid silicone elastomer powders highly useful herein include vinyl dimethicone/methicone silsesquioxane crosspolymer. (See page 5, Lines 31-32). The silicone elastomer provides for improved coverage of wrinkles, fine lines, and pores while providing good feel to the skin. (See page 1, Lines 9-11).

***Finding of Prima Facie Obviousness Rational and Motivation
(MPEP §2142-2143)***

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Caes et al. with Kashihara et al. One would have been motivated to do so because Caes et al. teach that other compositions known in the art that are intended to leave a film on the skin or hair may also be added to the composition of the invention. Kashihara et al. teaches that the silicone elastomer powder provides for improved coverage of wrinkles, fine lines and pores. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Kashihara et al. with Caes et al. to improve the cosmetic of Morrison. With regard to the dimethicone being a swelling agent, this use is not considered a further limitation of the claim because the claim recites all the components of the composition. The intended use of the dimethicone is not given patentable weight. With regard to the block polymer having a hard segment concentration of 15 to 30%, glass transition temperature of at least 60C, and soft segment glass transition temperature of no higher than room temperature are implicit to the tri-block copolymer styrene-ethylenebutylene-styrene. With regard to the ratio of the silicone elastomer powder to gelled block polymer, the instantly claimed ratios would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. It would have been within the skill of an artisan to adjust the concentrations of the cosmetic powder and gelled block

polymer through routine experimentation to arrive at the instantly claimed ratios. For the foregoing reasons the instant invention would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ali Soroush whose telephone number is (571) 272-9925. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday 8:30am to 5:00pm E.S.T.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's Supervisor, Johann Richter can be reached on (571) 272-0646. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Ali Soroush
Patent Examiner
Art Unit: 1616

/Johann R. Richter/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1616